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*Except as noted

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. In early July 1952 the North Korean government ordered all civilians to evacuate the city of Ch'ongjin. However, many of them returned to the city because of poor living conditions in the areas where they had gone. They returned to Ch'ongjin despite the danger of air raids. On 10 September police closed the market place and inns at In'gok-tong (129-48, 41-48) (EB-6627) and ordered the people to move to EB-669307 at Ch'angp'yong-dong. By 15 October almost all civilians had evacuated Ch'ongjin.
2. On 14 September 1952 the Ssangbong-dong (129-11, 41-14) (EA-1564) Munitions Factory, which employed 1,000 persons, was being moved to Hoeryong (129-45, 42-26) (EB-6298).
3. On 2 October 1952 most of the educational institutions in the Ch'ongjin area, such as the KIM Il-song University, the medical school, the normal school, the technical school, and the North Korean army staff training school, had been moved to a point two kilometers south of Hoeryong. All these schools were receiving government support in the form of food allotments and scholarships for the students.
4. In accordance with instructions from the North Korean Ministry of Internal Affairs dated 20 October 1952, the people of Ulliyul (125-12, 38-31) (XC-9265)

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evacuated to Anak (125-30, 38-30) (YC-1864). The Ulyul People's Committee was moved to Number 124 Namch'ang-ni (125-08, 38-27) (XC-8657); the local Labor Party moved to Number 54 Changt'ong-ni (125-14, 38-35) (XC-9572); the local detachment of the Ministry of Social Security moved to Kuyang-ni (125-15, 38-36) (XC-9674); and the local committee of the Democratic Front moved to Ch'ongsong-ni (125-09, 38-28) (XC-8859).

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5. By mid-November 1952 the North Korean government had moved about 300,000¹ North Korean children between the ages of six and fourteen to Manchuria.² They were moved to protect them from United Nations air raids and to facilitate educating them to assist in the reconstruction of North Korea.

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1. [] Comment. This figure seems excessive in view of available information on evacuations and population in North Korea.

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2. [] Comment. In August 1952 the Chinese Communist Government was returning all refugees who had fled to Manchuria from North Korea.

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